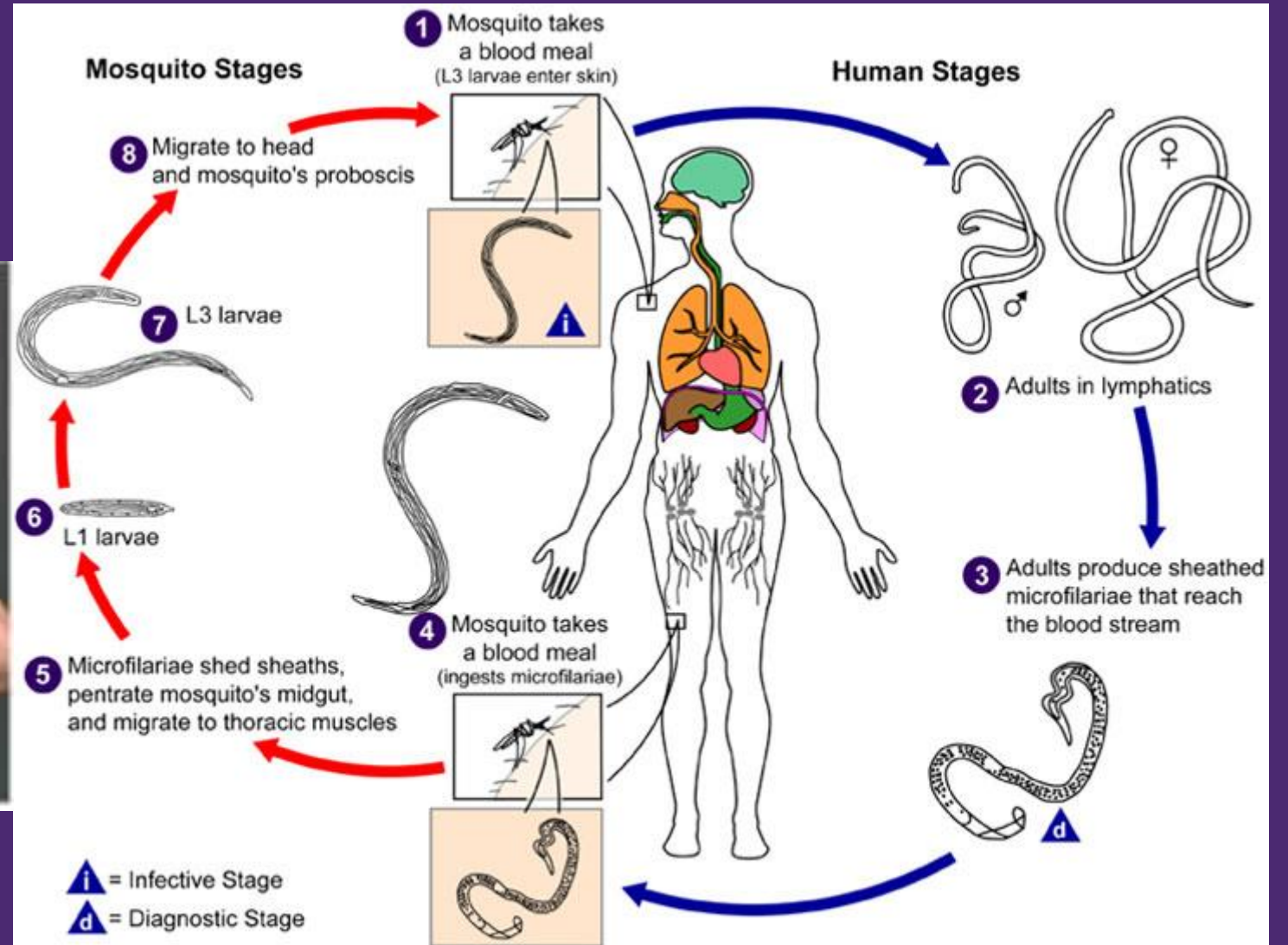


# FILARIAL WORMS

- Found mainly in tropical regions in Asia
- Threadlike worms
  - live in the blood and lymph vessels of birds and mammals.
- They are transmitted by mosquitoes.
- Cause severe infections
  - Worms block passage of lymph vessels
  - Elephantiasis



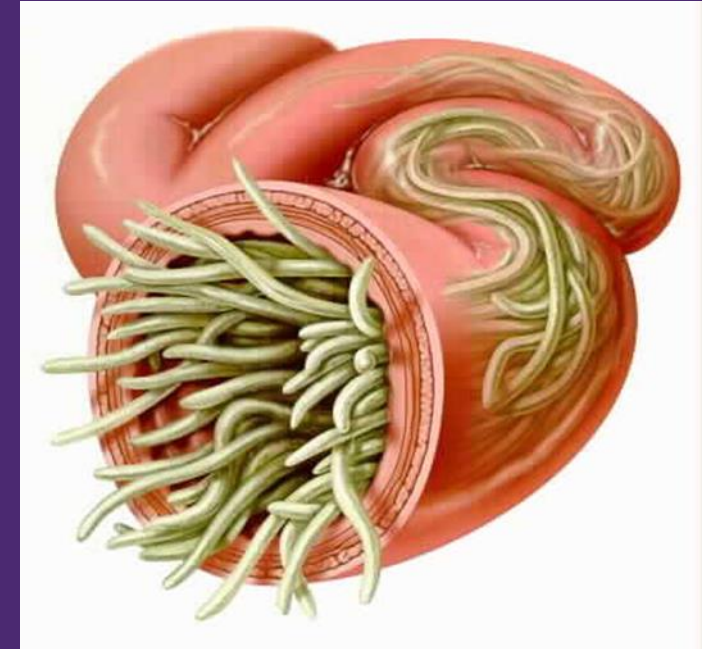
# FILARIAL WORM LIFE CYCLE



This illustration depicts the life cycle of *Brugia malayi*, one of the parasitic worms that cause the tropical disease lymphatic filariasis.  
Credit: CDC

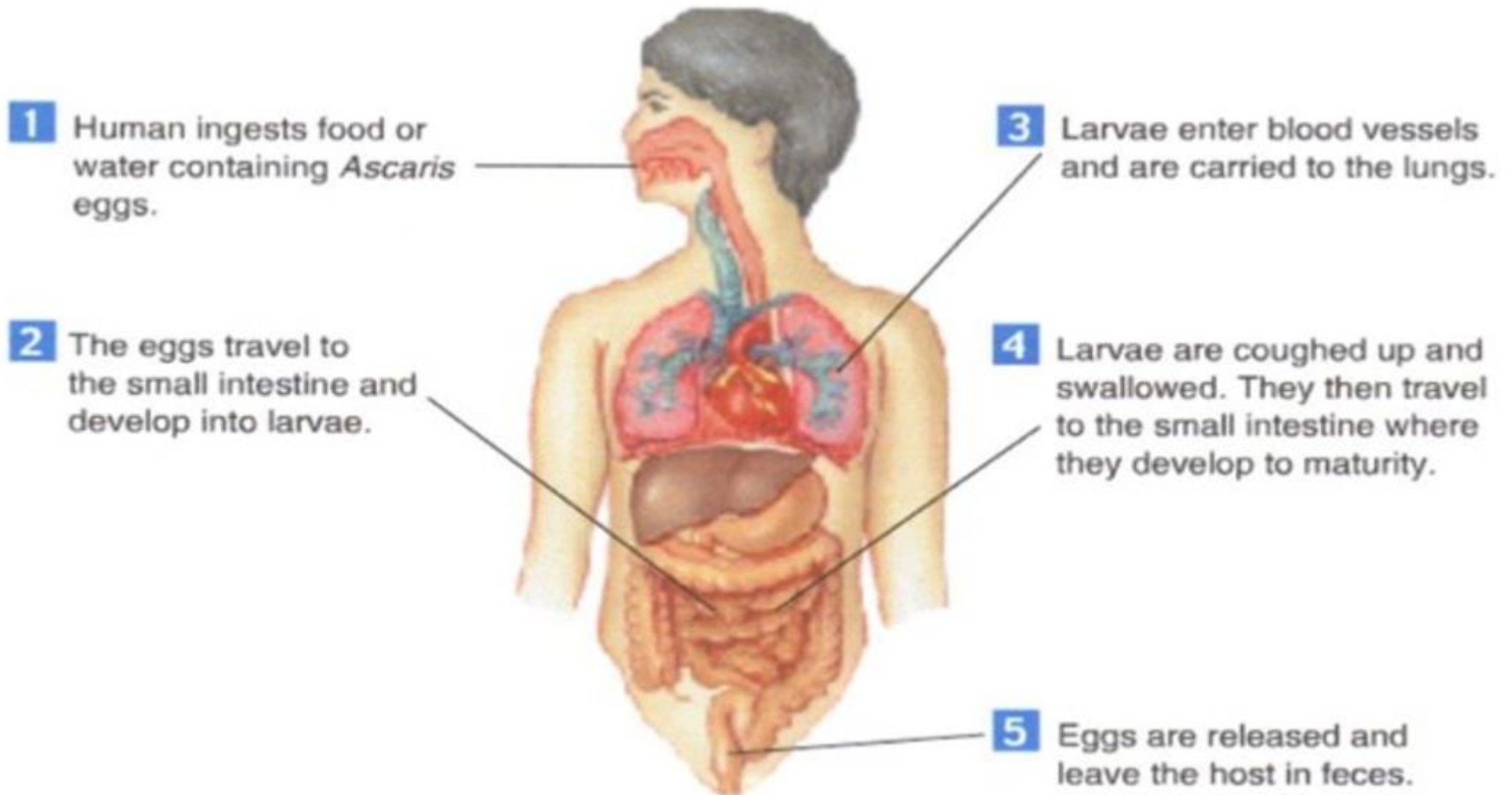
# ASCARID WORMS WE WILL DISSECT

- *Ascaris lumbricoides*
  - serious parasite of humans and many other vertebrate animals
  - Causes malnutrition in over 1 billion people worldwide
- It absorbs digested food from the host's small intestine.
- Is spread eating vegetables and other foods not washed properly





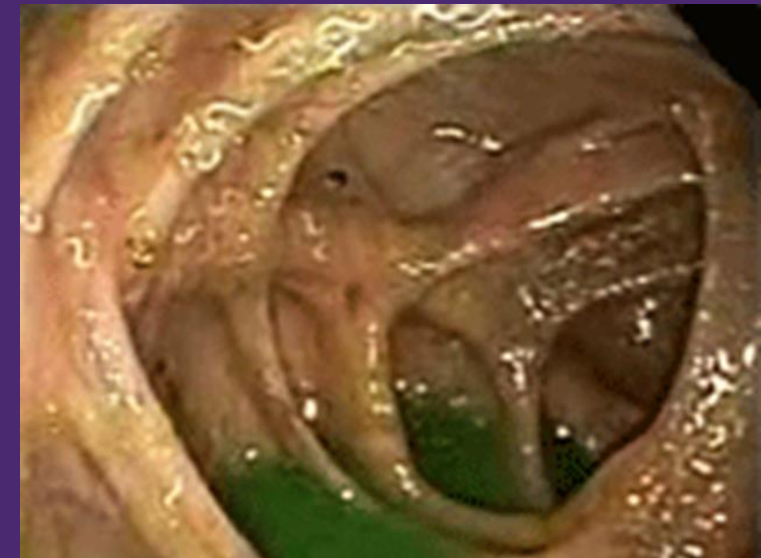
# LIFE CYCLE OF ASCARIS





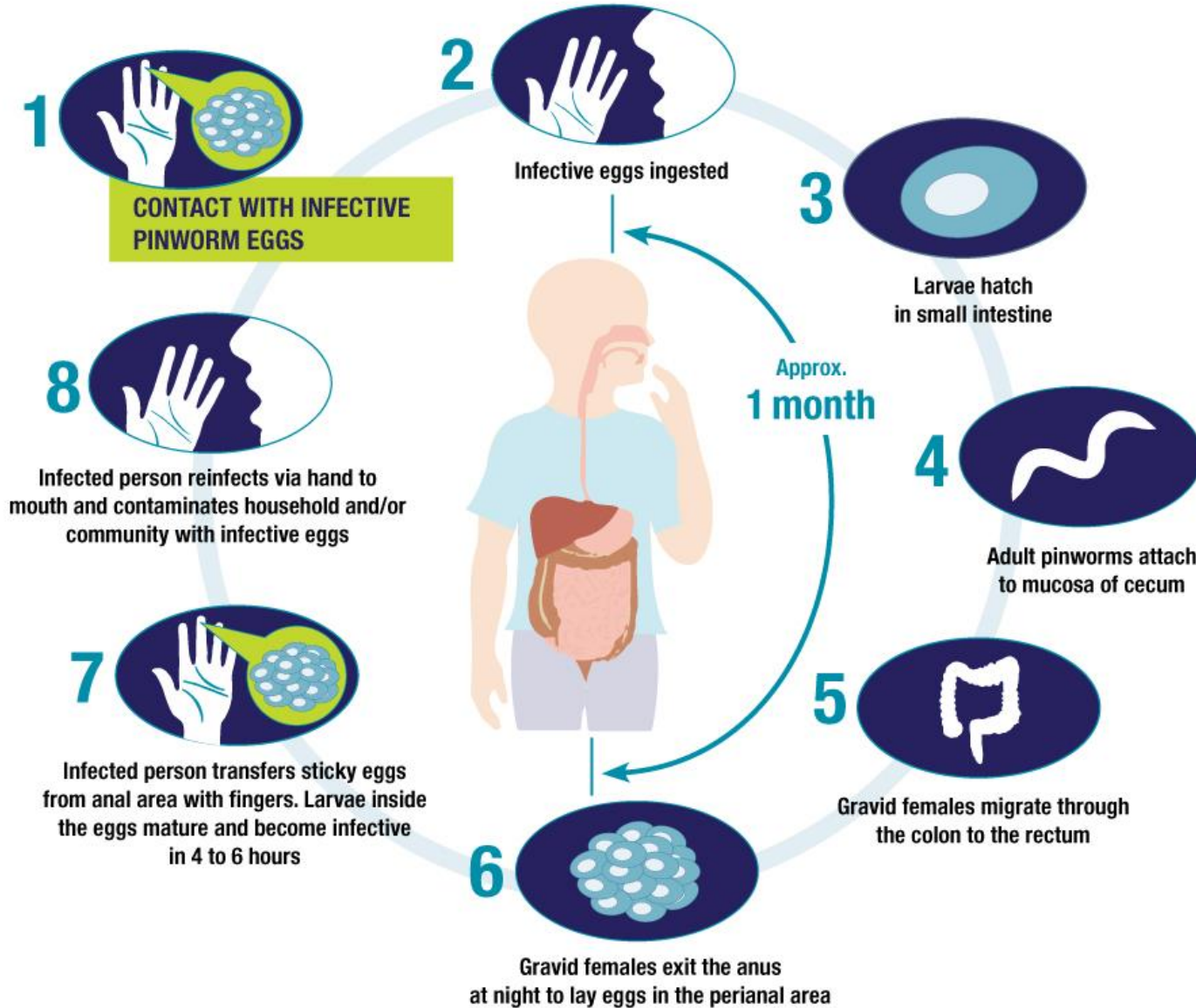
# HOOKWORMS

- Eggs hatch outside the body and develop in soil
- A hosts unprotected foot
  - Use sharp toothlike plates and hooks to burrow into the skin and enter the bloodstream
  - Travel through the blood of their host to the lungs and down to the intestines.
  - There, they suck the host's blood, causing weakness and poor growth.





# PINWORMS



# PINWORMS

